The People's Press

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The People's Press.

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BY L. V. BLUM.

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POETRY.

Smile and be Contented.

The world grows old, and men grew cold
To each while seeking treasure,
And what with want and cares and toil,
We scarce have time for pleasure;
But never mind, that is a loss
Not much to be lamented;
Life rolls on gaily, if we will
But smile and be contented.

If we are poor, and would be rich,
It will not be by pining;
No; study hearts and hopeful minds
Are life's bright silvery lining.
There's never a man that dared to hope,
Hath of his choice repented;
The happiest souls on earth are those
Who smile and are contented.

When grief doth come to rack the heart,
And fortune bids us sorrow,
From hope we may a blessing read,
And consolation borrow;
If thorns may rise and roses bloom,
It cannot be prevented;
So make the best of life you can,
And smile and be contented.

Miscellaneous.

WHY WE SLEEP.

It is related that a Chinese merchant, having been convicted of murdering his wife, the judges determined to punish him in such a manner as to inflict the utmost amount of suffering, and, at the same time strike terror into the hearts of all those who might entertain the idea of following his example. He was, accordingly, condemned to die by being deprived of sleep. The prisoner was placed in confinement under the care of three of the police guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and were instructed to supply him with a full allowance of food and drink, but who prevented him falling asleep night or day. At first the condemned man congratulated himself on the mildness of his punishment, and was rather disposed to treat the whole matter as a joke. The excitement of his situation tended to keep him awake, and for a day or so his guards had little to do. By the third day, however, he began to feel very uncomfortable. His eyes were red, his mouth parched, his skin dry and hot, and his head ached.—These symptoms continued in intensity, and at the commencement of the eighth day his sufferings were so acute that he was at times delirious. In his moments of reason, he bogged the authorities to put an end to his torture. He implored them to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangled, guillotined, burned to death, drowned, garroted, shot, quartered, blown up with gunpowder, cut into small pieces, or killed in any conceivable way their humanity or ferocity might suggest. All was in vain—his tormentors coolly did their work till there was no occasion for their interference. A period was reached at which he could not have slept even if let alone. The brain was feeding on the product of its own disintegration and sleep was impossible. He was now entirely insane. Illusions of his sight and hearing were almost constant, and erroneous fancies filled his thoughts. At one moment he fought his guards with all the fury of a maniac; at the next he cowered with terror before some imaginary monster, and then, relapsing into calmness, would smile with delight at some enchanting vision which filled his mind. Finally, nature gave way altogether. He lay upon the floor of his prison, breathing slowly and heavily, stupor ensued, and, on the nineteenth day, death released him from his sufferings.

The story is probably founded on fact, for, of all the nations who have cultivated the subject of punishments as a science, the Chinese stand among the first.

But the question arises, Why should the mere deprivation of sleep be productive of such a degree of torture as to make the victim beg for some more speedy, and apparently more horrible death? The answer involves certain facts connected with the physiology of sleep, which, if generally acted upon by those who make use of their brains, would do a great deal toward lessening the population of our insane asylums.

The brain is the organ which evolves the mind. To perform its function, it requires to be supplied with a sufficient quantity of good blood. In this respect it does not differ from any other organ of the body. If the liver be deprived of blood, the secretion of bile stops; if the vital fluid be cut off from the stomach, there will be no more gastric juice; if the renal vessels be tied or divided, the action of the kidneys is at once arrested.

Now, within certain limits, the more blood there is in the brain, the more energetically does it work in the production of the mind. If the proper limit, however, be passed, and especially if the blood be "black" or non-aerated, the manifestations of mental action become abnormal, and may altogether cease through the stupor caused by congestion. In all these respects the brain is submitted to the same laws that govern the other organs. A moderate increase in the activity of circulation in the gastric vessels leads to an augmentation in the quantity of gastric juice, and thus digestion is accelarated. A like cause acting upon the liver promotes the secretion of bile, and so on for the other organs. Let the Rubicon of healthy activity be passed, and the vessels become unduly overloaded, and we have bad gastric juice or bile, as the case may be, and perhaps, none at all.

Mankind have found out certain ways of increasing the amount of blood in their organs, and thus of producing results which they deem beneficial or necessary. Thus to help digestion, we eat cayenne pepper, mustard and other condiments, or follow Paul's advice to Timothy, and take a little for our stomach's sake. When the mother's breast fails in nourishment for her babe, we employ medicines which have the effect of reopening the fountains, simply by their influence on the circulation of the blood; where it is deemed necessary to increase the amount of saliva, and thus to eliminate certain poisons from the system, we "salivate" our patients with mercury—or rather we did, few of us do so now. The glands become enlarged by the increased amount of blood in their tissues, and the saliva is poured out in torrents.

We know, too, how to increase the amount of blood in our brains, and thus to add to the number and brilliancy of our thoughts. A glass of wine by its action upon the heart, causes it to beat with more force and frequency, and appears to especially act upon the cerebral circulation.—Eugene Sue never wrote without a bottle of champagne by his side, from which he imbibed a great part of his genius. Others take opium for the same purpose; and others again resort to still more dangerous means. One of the most effectual and safest is a cup of strong coffee. Sidney Smith said, "If you want to improve your understanding, drink coffee." James McIntosh used to declare that he believed the difference between one man and another was produced by the amount of coffee they drank.

Then again the quantity of blood in the brain is increased by those portions of the body which mechanically favor its entrance into the cranium, or retard its exit. Many persons have noticed the influence of position on the activity of thought.—Pope used to lie awake at night thinking, and, when a particularly brilliant thought occurred, would ring for pens, ink and paper, in order that he might record it ere it was lost. The engineer Brindly used to retire to bed for a day or two, when he was reflecting on a grand or scientific project. Sir Walter Scott has said that the half hour passed in bed, after waking in the morning, was a part of the day during which he conceived his best thoughts.—Tissot states that a gentleman, remarkable for his accuracy in calculation, for a wager lay down and wrought by mere strength of memory a question in geometrial progression, while another person in another apartment performed the same operation with pen and ink. When both had finished, the one who had worked mentally repeated his product, which amounted to sixteen figures, and insisting that the other gentleman was wrong, desired him to read over his different products. On this being done, he pointed out the place where the mistake lay, and which had run through the whole. He paid dearly, however, for gaining his wager, as for a considerable time he had a swimming in his head, pains in his eyes, and severe headaches upon attempting any mathematical labor. A gentleman has recently told the author that whenever he is at a loss for ideas in his literary compositions, he lies down on a lounge, and always with good results.

But the blood in the brain may be increased by its own action. Intense and long-continued thought, anxiety, grief and other emotions, have this effect. It may be laid down as a law, admitting of no exception, that when an organ is kept in a condition of great activity, there is an augmented flow of blood to its substance; and the organ, whatever it is, increases somewhat in size when an increase is possible. Take, for example, the arm of a blacksmith, or a leg of a ballet-dancer. Here the excess use to which the muscles are put causes an increased flow of blood to the part, and the consequent formation of new matter in greater proportion than it is consumed.

There can be no muscular action, except as the consequence of the disintegration of a certain amount of muscular tissue. No gland can act without its substance becoming decomposed to some extent, and no thought can be conceived by the brain, without the destruction of a definite amount of the cerebral matter.

During wakefullness, the brain is constantly in action. There is not a moment when the brain is entirely quiescent. If our thoughts are active, or if strong emotions act upon us, the blood flows in increased amount to the head, in order that new matter may be deposited to take the place of that which has been used. For all new substance, whether of the heart or the lungs, or the brain, or the muscles, or the nerves, comes from the blood.

In the ordinary course of our lives the supply is equal to the demand. But it is possible so to use our brains that the substance is destroyed in a greater proportion than the blood can supply. Men engaged in the feverish and anxious occupations of life rarely stop to think that they are using their brain capital, instead of merely consuming the interest as they ought to do. The end for all such is not far distant. It is as certain as the result of spending a pecuniary capital instead of living upon the income. The one will inevitably lead to insanity and a lunatic asylum; the other to pauperism and the almshouse.

Now, what has all this to do with the question, Why do we sleep? Simply this: sleep is the rest of the body, and especially of the brain. During this condition the brain is at its minimum of activity. Certain faculties, such as the imagination, appear to be in full operation, but it is in appearance only, for those faculties which regulate it when we are awake have their actions suspended. All other organs have their periods of rest during wakefullness except the brain. Sleep is essentially the condition in which the noblest organ of the body reposes from its labors. It is then that the blood deposits new cerebral matter faster than it is used, and thus prepares the brain for its new duties when we awake.

If we take the hours which should be devoted to sleep and use them in mental activity, we are robbing our brains of the opportunity for regeneration which the condition of sleep affords. We are surely consuming our capital, brain—and intellectual bankruptcy is the certain result. If we persevere, the time is reached when we cannot sleep. For the cerebral vessels become so permanently disturbed that sleep is an impossibility.

It used to be thought that during sleep there was an increase in the quantity of blood circulating through the brain, but very exact observations have satisfied us that the reverse is the case. Wakefulness, therefore keeps the cerebral vessels distended, a state of congestion is thus induced, the blood is not rich enough in the substances the brain requires to supply its wants, and this organ accordingly consumes its tissue for the restoration of the mind, without the possibility of sufficient deposits being made to compensate for the loss.

Is it a matter for surprise that, under such circumstances, the brain should act badly, and that the manifestations of mind should vary? Is it a wonder that a man who has passed a sleepless night should be unable to transact his business properly next day, or even to add up a column of figures correctly? Is it strange that his head should feel dull and heavy, that he cannot collect his thoughts or even concentrate his attention upon matters requiring deliberation? Let this go on night after night, and organic diseases of the brain, such as insanity, inflammation, or softening, are certain to result. We sleep, therefore, mainly to give the brain rest. One-third of our lives should be devoted to this purpose. If this is done, it matters not how constantly, or intensely we employ that organ, which in its noblest proportions and its fullest vigor, makes man what he is.—*Appleton's Journal.*

The Heroine of Lake Erie.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The dark, stormy close of November, 1854, found many vessels on Lake Erie, but the fortunes of one alone have special interest for us. About that time the Schooner Conductor, owned by John McLeod of the Provincial Parliament, a resident of Amherstburg, at the mouth of the Detroit river, entered the lake from that river bound for Port Dalhousie, at the mouth of the Welland Canal. She was heavily loaded with grain. Her crew consisted of Captain Hachett, a Highlander by birth, and a skillful and experienced navigator, and six sailors. At nightfall, shortly after leaving the head of the lake, one of these terrific storms, with which the late autumnal navigators of that "Sea of the Woods" are all too familiar, overtook them. The weather was intensely cold for the season; the air was filled with snow and sleet; the chilled water made ice rapidly, enumbering the schooner, and loading down her decks and rigging. As the gale increased, the tops of the waves were shorn off by the fierce blasts, clouding the whole atmosphere with frozen spray, or what the sailors call 'spoon drift,' rendering it impossible to see objects a few rods distant. Driving helplessly before the wind, yet in the direction of its place of destination, the schoonner sped through the darkness. At last, near midnight, running closer than her crew supposed to the Canadian Shore, she struck on the outer bar off Long Point Island, beat heavily across it, and sunk in the deeper water between it and the inner bar. The hull was entiacly submerged, the waves rolling in heavily, and dashing over the rigging, to which the crew betook themselves, Lashed there, numb with cold, drenched by the pitiless waves, and scourged by the showers of sleet driven before the wind, they waited for morning. The slow, dreadful hours wore away, and at length the dubious and doubtful gray of a morning of tempest succeeded to the utter darkness of night.

Abigail Becker chanced at this time to be in her hut with none but her young children. Her husband was absent on the Canada shore, and she was left the sole adult occupant of the island, save the light-keeper at its lower end, some fifty miles off. Looking out at day-light on the beech in front of her door, she saw the shattered boat of the Conductor, cast up by the waves. Her experience of storms and disasters on that dangerous cost needed nothing more to convince her that somewhere in her neighborhood human life had been, or still was in peril. She followed the southwesterly trend of the island for a little distance, and peering through the gloom of the stormy morning, discerned the spars of the sunken schooner, with what seemed to be human forms clinging to the rigging. The heart of the strong woman sank within her, as she gazed upon these helpless fellow-creatures, so near, yet so unapproachable. She had no boat, and none could have lived on that wild water. After a moments reflection she went back to her dwelling, put the smaller children in charge of the eldest, took with her an iron kettle, tin teapot, and matches, and returned to the beech, at the nearest point to the vessel; and, gathering up the logs and drift-wood, always abundant on the coast, kindled a great fire, and, constantly walking back and forth between it and the water, strove to intimate to the sufferers that they were at least not beyond human sympathy. As the wrecked sailors looked shoreward, and saw through the thick haze of snow and sleet, the red light of the fire, and the tall figure of the woman passing to and fro before it, a faint hope took the place of the utter despair, which had prompted them to let go their holt, and drop into the seething water that opened and closed about them like the jaws of death. But the day wore on, bringing no abatement of the storm that tore through the frail spars, and clutched at and tossed them as it passed, and drenched them with ice cold spray,—a pitiless, unrelenting horror of sight, sound and touch! At last the deepening gloom told them that night was approaching, and night under such circumstances was death.

All day long, Abigail Becker had fed her fire, and sought to induce the sailors by signs—for even her strong voice could not reach them—to throw themselves into the surfe, and trust to Providence and her for success. In anticipation of this, she had her kettle boiling over the drift-wood, and her tea ready made for restoring warmth and life to the half-frozen survivors. But either they did not understand her, or the chances of rescue seemed too small to induce them to abandon the temporary safety of the wreck. They clung to it with the desperate instinct of life brought face to face with death. Just at nightfall there was a slight break in the west; a red light glared acerss the thick storm looked out upon the ruin it had wrought and closed again under its cloud. Taking advantage of this, the solitary watcher ashore made one more effort. She waded out into the water, every drop of which, as it struck the beach, became a particle of ice, and stretching out and drawing in her arms, and invited, by her gestures, the sailors to throw themselves into the waves, and strive to reach her. Captain Hackett understood her. He called to his mate in the rigging of the other mast: "It is our only chance. I will try! If I live, follow me; if I drown stay where you are!" With a great effort he got off his stiffly frozen overcoat, paused for one moment in silent commendation of soul to God, and throwing himself into the waves, struck out for the shore. Abigail Becker, breast deep in the surfe awaited him. He was almost within her reach when the undertow swept him back. By a mighty exertion she caught holt of him, bore him in her strong arms out of the water, and, laying him down by her fire, warmed his chilled blood with copious draughts of hot tea. The mate, who had watched the rescue, now followed, and the captain partially restored, insisting upon aiding him. As the former neared the shore, the recoiling water baffled him. Captain Hackett caught hold of him, but the undertow swept them both away, locked in each other's arms. The brave woman plunged after them, and, with the strength of a giantess, bore them, clinging to each other, to the shore and up to the fire. The five sailors followed in succession, and were all rescued in the same way.

A few days after, Captain Hackett and his crew were taken off Loug Point by a passing vessel; and Abigail Becker resumed her simple daily duties without dreaming that she had done anything extraordinary enough to win for her the world's notice. In her struggle every day for food and warmth for her children, she has no leisure for the indulgence of self-congratulation. Like the woman of Scripture, she has only "done what she could," in the terrible exigency that has broken the dreary monotony of her life.—*Atlantic Monthly for May.*

How Ben Purtle got his Wife.

The very climax of ugliness was Ben Purtle. He was red headed, and each hair stood as if it cherished the supremest contempt for its next neighbor. His face was freckled as the most bespotted turkey egg. His nose supported at the bridge, a huge bump, while the end turned viciously to one side. His mouth had every shape, but a pretty shape. His form was uncouth, as his face was ugly. He was stoop-shouldered, knock-kneed, flat-footed and ———. Well, he was ugly. The very climax of uglines was Ben Purtle—what was more strange still, Ben had a handsome, bouncing, blooming wife—such as can only be grown upon a country farm.

'How the deuce,' said I to Ben, one day, 'did you ever get such a wife, you uncouth, misshapen, quintescene of monstrosity.'

Ben was not at all offended by the impertinence of my question, and forth-with proceeded thus to solve the mystery:

'Well, now gals what's sensible aint cotch by none o' your pur hifalutin airs. I've seed that 'an once. You know Katy wa sidered the purtiest gal in and all the young fellers in the hood used to try to catch h used to go over to old Sammy to kinder look on, and cast she Kate. But Lord sakes! I ha thought I could get Kate than rusalem cricket could hide in t wasen't on old Sammy's bald sirree. But still, I couldn't he my heart would kinder flutte ears would burn all over, whene a chance to talk to Kate. An when Kate sorter made fun of it almost killed me sore. I we with somethin' like a rock jostlin my breast, an' swore I'd hang myself with the fust plow line I found.'

'Did you hang yourself?' I asked—

'No, daddy blazed out at me for not takin' old ball to the pastur in the morning and scared me so bad, I forgot it.'

'Go on,' said I, seeing Ben pause with apparent regret that he had not executed his vow.

'Well, soon one Sunday morning, (I reckon it was a year after that hangin' scrape.) I got up an' scraped my face with daddy's old razor, an' put on my new copp'rus britches and a new linsy coat mammy had died with sassafac bark, an' other fixens, an' went over to uncle Sammy's. Now, I'd got to lovin' Kate like all creation, but I'd never cheaped to any body about my feelins. But I knowed I was on the right side of the old folks.'

'Well now aint it quar,' continued Ben, after a slight pause, during which he rolled his quid to a more convenient place in his mouth, 'how a feller will feel some times. Somethin' seemed to say as I went along, "Ben Purtle this is a great day for you," and then my heart jumped an' fluttered like a live jay bird in a trap. And when I got thar, and seed Kate with her new checked, home-spun frock on, I raily thought I should take the blind staggers any how.'

Ben paused again to brush the fog from his eyes and then continued: 'Well, I found the order of the day was to go muscadine hunting. Joe Sharp an' his two sisters, and Jim Boles was thar. I'd knowed along time that Joe Sharp was right after Kate; an' I hated him wus than a hungry hog hates to find the way out of a tater patch; but I didn't let on. Sharp had on white britches an' fine shoes, and broadcloth coat, but every body [illegible] the airs he put on. It was 'Miss Katy this and Miss Katy that,' and all such quality nonsense.' After a while, we came to a slough whar he had to cross on a log—I'd a great notion to pitch the sassy good for nothin into the water.'

Why didn't you, I asked, sympathising with the narrator.

"Stop, never mind;" said Ben, giving me a nudge, "Providence done all that up brown. Nothin' would do, but Mr. Sharp must lead Miss Katy across first. He jumped on the log in high glee, and took Kate's hand, and off they put. Just as they got half way across, a tarnation big bull frog jumped off into the water—you know how they holler.—"Snake!" screamed the blasted fool, and jumped back and knocked Kate off up to her waist in the nasty, black, muddy water. And what do you think he done? why he run backerds and forerds a hollerin' for a pole to help Kate out o' the water. Kate looked at me and I couldn't stand it no longer.—Curchug! I lit ten foot from the bank at the fust jump, and had Kate out o' thar in no time. And d'ye think the scamp did'nt come up after we'd got out, and say; 'Are you hurt, Miss Katy?"

"My dander was up. I couln't stand it. I cotch him by the seat of his white britches and his coat collar, an' gin him a toss.—May be he didn't go clean under, when he hit the water, I didn't see him out. Me an' Kate put out to the house. When we started off, Kate said, 'Ben, jist let me hold on to your arm, my knees feel sorter weak.' Great jiminey! I felt so quar when she tuck holt. I tried to say somethin' nice, but my drotted mouth wouldn't go off no how. But I felt strong as an elephant and helped Kate along. Bimeby, Kate said, 'Ben, that Jo Sharp's a good-furnuthin' sneakin', cowardly nobody; an' if he ever puts his head inside our house agin, I'll baptize him with dish water, shore.' I tried to say something agin, but cuss the luck, I couldn't say nothin' but squeeze Kate's hand, an' sithe like a cranky bellus. We'd got clean out of sight of the others, an' Kate says, 'Ben, I feel that you're my protector, an' I believe daddy's right when he says you're wuth all the rest o' the boys in the neighborhood.'—'Ben Purtle,' says I, 'this is a great day for you,' and I made a tremendous effort to git my mouth off agin, and out it popped shore enough. 'Kate,' says I, tremblin', 'I love you to distraction, an' no mistake. I've loved you long and hard. My heart's been a'most broke for two years; an' now I want you to say right straight up an' down whether you are going to have me or not?" Kate hung down her head, an' did'nt say nothin', but I felt encouraged; for she kind o' sithed. Says I, 'Kate, if you're gwine to have me, say so, and if you don't like to, say so, jist squeeze my hand.' And she squeezed it right off.—Lordy, but how I did feel. I felt jist like a stream of warm water sassafrac tea, sweetened with molasses, was runnin' through my bones! an' I jist cotch her in my arms, and kissed her right on the mouth, and she never tried the first time to git loose."

Ben was so overcome with this narrative of his courtship, that a pause for breath was necessary. "How long after that," said I, "before you were married?"

Michigan. The car is fifty-six *feet long*, and ten wide, placed on six wheel trucks. The exterior finish is elaborate and unique, being of corn tassle tinge, with carved pannels inlaid with guilt work and bronze colored border and casings. The interior of the coach is only suggestive of comfort and elegance. The passenger here has, while travelling at the rate of thirty miles an hour, all the conveniences and elegancies of the first-class hotel, minus only the edibles. The coach is divided into drawing-rooms most tastefully and luxuriously furnished. Four large family parlors, each having armed sofas for six, embrace one half of the coach. These compartments are beautifully finished and upholstered. The seats are upholstered with curled hair covered with a buff-tinted silk serge. The panneled walls are covered with the same material, ornamented with a border of blue moquet. The hat or bonnet racks are silver plated, and at either end are ornamented by a handsome monogram. Each room is lighted by one large and two smaller windows of heavy French plate glass. The curtains are of silk serge, bordered with blue silk velvet. Elegant mirrors are in each room. The floors are covered with costly carpets of handsome pattern. Arm-rests, foot-stools, movable stands and "pockets" for reading matter, add to the comforts of the apartment. Beautiful bronze chandeliers, of design most unique, fed from gas reservoirs placed beneath the car, giving brilliant light at night. The interior woodwork finish is of polished oak and walnut, tastefully carved and inlaid with guilt. The other half of the coach is devided into six compartments, each seating four persons. These are fitted up and finished in the same style of completeness and ieences. At either end of the car is a rotunda, connected with which are retiring closets and dressing rooms furnished in keeping with the general appearance of the coach. The ventilation and heating are ample and perfect.

A Trip Around the World.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer America will sail between May 20th and June 1st, on a trip around the world, and will return to New York by the middle of November. The America will touch first at Cape Town, remaining three days to coal, and thence proceed to Point de Galles, in the island of Ceylon, which has, of late years risen into importance, through being the stopping place for English and French steamers running to Bombay, Calcutta, China and Japan. From Point de Galles she will depart for Hong Kong, and remain there three weeks, giving passengers an opportunity to visit Canton, Macao and other neighboring points. Seventy days will be required to reach Hong Kong, and further trip to Yokonamo, will require six days. The transit to San Francisco will consume twenty-one days, and after remaining there a couple of weeks the steamer will land here passengers at Panama, whence they can cross the Isthmus by rail, and take another of the Company's steamers at Aspinwall for this city. The charge for the entire passage will be $1,280, including the privilege of living on board while in port. A reasonably cheap method of seeing the world thus offers itself during the most pleasant season of the year.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Swindle.

Some sharp genius, who divides his nationality between Virginia and North Carolina, made a desperate attempt to swindle the liquor dealers here last week. He offered a barrel for sale, from the bung of which brandy of good quality was drawn, while from a gimblet hole at either end the clearest and most innocent well water was obtained. On offering his liquor here for sale, he drew from the bung a small sample, which pleased the purchaser, at $3.25 a gallon; but when he undertook to guage it to ascertain the outrage, the rod would only go straight down, and not to the bottom at that. This was strange and excited suspicion, and upon examination it was discoved that a tube was fixed in the barrel just under the bung that would hold just a quart. This was filled with the real simon pure article, while the barrel itself contained the very common and unpopular beverage which may be had for nothing at any branch. The fellow decamped before his trick was fully exposed.—*Cherawe Democrat.*

The Masons claim 1,250,000 members; 300,000 in Great Britain, 600,000 on the continent, 300,000 in the United States, and 50,000 in the rest of the world. The order in England receives 2,000 or 3,000 every year, and is every where increasing.

A piously inclined person was exhorting Pat on the subject of religion. He indignantly answered: "Sure an' didn't I jine the Methodists? Faix an' I did, I joined for six months; and behaved myself so well they let me off with three."

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1869.

Special Newspaper Advertising and General Collecting Agency for North Carolina,

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Special Agent for the North Carolina Press, and General Agent for the collection of Claims of every description throughout the State. Office Goldsboro, N. C.

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Pay Your Debts.

1. If you wish to have the reputation of being an honest man, pay your debts.

2. If you would avoid bringing disgrace upon the Church of which you are a member, pay your debts.

3. If you are anxious to get a good article, and at the lowest possible price, pay your debts.

4. If you would remain on terms of friendship with those you trade with, pay your debts.

5. If you would avoid embarrassing others who are depending upon the settlement of your account, pay your debts.

6. If you wish to prevent mistakes and litigation, keep your accounts well adjusted, pay your debts.

7. If you wish to aid in the distribution of money, never let cash remain by you, but pay your debts.

8. If you would do to others as you wish them to do to you, pay your debts.

9. If you wish to stand clear of lying, and making false excuses, pay your debts.

10. If you desire to pursue your business with peace of mind, pay your debts.

11. If in the expectation of death, you would like to leave your affairs in a satisfactory condition, pay your debts.

12. If you wish to do what is right in the sight of God and man, pay your debts.

[*Exchange.*

Cause and effect, action and reaction, follow as certainly in political systems as in the physical world. Time, and its attendant changes, involving the progress of the human race, imperatively demand mutation suited to new wants, or more liberal ideas which are marching onward conquering and to conquer, in the remotest nook of civilization, and are gradually pushing their victorious career into the strongholds of paganism and superstition. Reason as we may, argue as we will, a new era is dawning upon the world, and it were idle and criminal for the legislators of this or any other country to close their eyes to so important and stubborn a fact. The great struggle which has been going on for centuries between the rulers and the governed has culminated elsewhere as well as in our own country, within the recollection of observant minds of our generation, in a great triumph for liberal principles. The time has come when the many vindicating their title to power, have resisted or are resisting the arrogant and insane claims of the few who demand the right to control, without let or hindrance, the masses who are struggling for liberty, that great principle inherent in the human breast in every country where the intellectual progress of the century has lifted the people out of the mire of passive obedience, or slavish degradation. Our country, under control of the Republican Party, can now proudly point to our great experiment working favorably beyond our most sanguine expectations, as the greatest of all social revolutions of any age or country.

Far be it from us, however, in vindicating this theory of prospective benefit resulting from emancipation, to ignore the fact, that very great cases of individual hardship have arisen. Men who were as loyal as President Lincoln himself, and we could easily cite instances in our own midst, we have always held, are entitled to some compensation at least, for what they have been forcibly dispossessed of by the act of the government, in its own defence and preservation. The parties subjected to damage in Pennsylvania, by the Confederate raid, were reimbursed for losses sustained, and it seems to us that a Southern loyalist should be entitled to more, or at least fully as much, consideration, as a Northern man, whose fidelity to the flag was not attended with the same obloquy, persecution and without hazard to life. It is true, we have a national debt of startling magnitude, but, according to our way of viewing things, the claims of Southern citizens are entitled to consideration even if it were still greater than it is. A just government must have but one rule and measure for all. This alone is equitable and in consonance with the character of a truly great nation. We trust the parties to whom reference has been made above, will pardon us for so doing. We felt privileged in making the reference from the fact that some of them hold official positions, and we are satisfied that in cases as meritorious as theirs, an honest public would fully sanction any initiatory steps which they may take to secure reimbursement from the national treasury for losses sustained in a conflict to which they were opposed, and which they hesitated not to denounce at all times, even at their own personal peril.

Salem Literary Association.

All the members, and those wishing to become members, are requested to meet at the "Boy's School House," on Friday evening, 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers, &c.

New Advertisements.

Hege Bros. are Agents for the sale of Real Estate. All who wish to dispose of Land or other Real Estate, will do well by giving them a call.

All who wish to insure property against losses by fire, cannot do better than by communicating with John A. Vogler.

☞ An assortment of Ladies' Work Boxes, Albums and Fancy Bibles, just received at Blum's.

Lyndon Swaim, Esq., has retired from the editorial chair of the Greensboro' *Patriot*, but will be a contributor to its columns.

May.

May, the merry month of flowers and all the freshness of early verdure, is upon us. Nature has donned her robe of beauty, and the eye enjoys a luxurious feast as it roves over the mantle of green that is spread out on field and forest. The bare giant branches of the grand old oaks in view, that swayed to and fro in the winter blasts, are hidden behind the leafy screen that envelopes them. Nor are the fresh tints that meet the eye without variety. Each tree, by its harmonizing contrast with others of a different species, greets the view with a sense of bewildering beauty. Fields of young wheat, darkly, deeply, beautifully green to the sight, so long accustomed to the bare and sear of winter, give promise of a rich harvest to be gathered by the husbandman. The perfume of flowers, stealing on the air, is wafted along by the breeze, to entrance the senses of the passers by. The innumerable buds around us and above our heads, soon to expand into the rich and fragrant rose clusters of almost infinite variety of color and sweetness, fill the soul with amazement at the profuse and lavish manner with which kind nature pours forth her treasures for the delight of her votaries. The invalid even is tempted forth at a time like this, to enjoy beauties so matchless, loveliness so unrivalled, so unapproachable by anything of human creative skill.

Thanks to the great and beneficent Parent of all, the enjoyments of nature and her works, is a source of pleasure within the reach of all, which neither poverty can chill, nor the cares of this life destroy. Let him that is weary of travel along the dusty pathway of toil, step out into the woods and refresh his mind with charms richer and rarer than art can fashion or painter's skill portray. Even now whilst writing, the earliest blush of the morning is purpling the Eastern horizon. We are waiting for the opening of the concert by the feathered songsters. The dulcet carol of the red bird is the first to fall upon the ear. The robin, the sparrow, the wren, are joining in as if obeying the magic baton of a Julien,—the whole grove before us seems as it were gushing forth music, richer in melody by far than sweetest concert harmonies, or operatic warblings of swan-throated women. The dewy sheen of grass and leaf, is radiant with the glittering pearls and diamonds, and the invigorating health inspiring breezes come to us, laden with the fragrance of the violet and the rose.

Nature may present herself in wilder, sterner moods elsewhere, but we assert that nowhere is she garlanded with richer gems of beauty than on the hills and in the vales of our romantic region. Let the seekers after health therefore come forth from the malaria smitten lowlands, and enjoy amongst us a climate more efficacious than the physicians skill, to restore health and strength to the enfeebled system and bloom and freshness to the cheek of youth.

Supreme Court.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

SUPREME COURT CLERK'S OFFICE,

Raleigh, May 10th, 1869.

This tribunal, as heretofore announced, will commence its Term on the 1st Monday (7th) of June next. In the late announcement of the order in which the causes from the several Judicial districts would be called, by inadvertence, the *Sixth* district was placed in the week in which the *Third* will be called, and *vice versa*. As thus corrected, the causes will be called as follows:

First and Second Districts	on the	1st	week.
Fourth and Fifth	"	"	"	2nd "
Third and Seventh	"	"	"	3rd "
Eighth and Ninth	"	"	"	4th "
Tenth and Eleventh	"	"	"	5th "
Twelfth and Eigth	"	"	"	6th "

The arguments will close with the sixth week.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.—The May number of the *Carolina Farmer* is on our table. Like all its predecessors, it is handsomely printed, and filled with a large number of interesting and sensible articles. We are glad to learn from the proprietor that the Farmer is a decided success, its patronage already being much larger than his most sanguine expectations had predicted. Published monthly, at Wilmington, N. C., by Wm. H. Bernard, Terms $2.00 per year. Specimen copies ent on receipt of stamp for postage.

Mr. FRANK WHEELER of Greensboro, has received the appointment of Assessor for 5th Congressional District, vice Jesse Wheeler resigned.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

STATE NEWS.

FISH.—Just now the market is abundantly supplied with almost every variety of fish to be found in North Carolina waters, at this season of the year, and the prices range low. Among the different species on sale, yesterday, we noticed one hundred and eighty large drums, selling at sums ranging from twenty-five to forty cents. This was not more than two cents a pound.—*Newbern Times.*

AN IMMENSE HAUL.—The quantity of rock fish being caught in the Roanoke at this place now is immense. One slide in the river, on Wednesday night, captured sixty rocks with an average weight of forty pounds. A ready sale is found for them all, as they are shipped in every direction.—*Weldon News.*

The Wilmington and Manchester Railroad has been turned over to the creditors of the company to satisfy a mortgage which covers the rolling stock, track, &c. This course was ordered by a meeting of the Stockholders in Wilmington last week.

WESTERN NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY.—A large meeting of the stockholders and directors of this company (says the Wilmington *Star*) was held in Fayetteville last Tuesday, and much interest was manifested. A stock vote was called for on the question of locating the terminus of this road, and Greensboro', High Point and Salisbury each had its advocates. The vote of the State, cast by George A. Graham, Esq., decided the issue in favor of Salisbury.

H. O. A.—There will be a Grand Council of the Heroes of America, of the State of North Carolina, held in the City of Raleigh, on Tuesday the 10th of June, for the purpose of re-electing Grand officers, and other important business. It is desired that all the Councils throughout the State shall send delegates.

J. L. JOHNSON,
G. U. S. L.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for May is to hand, and well sustains the proud title it bears—"The Prince of Musical Monthlies," for if there is *any one* periodical adapted to suit the wants of all Lovers of Music, professional or amateur, it is certainly this Magazine.

The May number comes to us overflowing with Choice New Music. There are four new Songs, by Hays, Thomas, Danks, and Eaton; three Piano Pieces, and we notice a new feature in the shape of six pages of Quartet Music, which will prove a valuable addition; also, a dozen or more pages of Biographical Sketches and Reviews of New Music, that will be of interest to all Musicians. Being largely engaged in the publication of Sheet Music, Mr. Peters has always a fresh Stock from which to make his selections, and seems nothing loth to draw from his resources to any required extent to make the Monthly what it should be. Besides the Musical Sketches and Reviews of New Music, each number contains no less than thirty full-sized pages of New Music by the best writers in the country.

When Music is furnished so cheap, what Musician can afford to be without such a publication? $4 worth of good Music cannot be picked up every day for 30 cents, and we feel justified in saying that a subscription at $3 will give as much Music (and good Music, too) as you can buy for $50.

This valuable Magazine is published by J. L. PETERS, 108 Broadway, New York, (P. O. Box 5429.)

TOMATO BRANDY.—Mr. Joseph S. Williams, Cinnamonson, N. J., writes: "It is no uncommon yield to take 1,000 bushels of tomatoes from an acre, and 1,000 bushels will press 4,000 to 5,000 gallons of juice, which if distilled after proper ingredients are added, with due time to complete fermentation, from 500 to 700 gallons of proof spirits, which have, by liquor dealers not knowing the liqor, been pronounced new peach brandy or apple brandy. I have made it an object to get the opinion of the physician and liquor judges; and believe it to be a liquor which is healthy, and medical, and can be manufactured at low figures in large quantities, and with tenfold the certainty of any other fruit spirits, and must in time be a great resource for obtaining alcoholic spirits, as there is no crop which will yield as many bushels per acre with the same certainty, with as little expense.—*Gardener's Monthly.*

Estimated Population of the Country.

When Mr. Delmar was Director of the Bureau of Statistics he originated a plan for taking the census through the Assessors of Internal Revenue. The 'census' for 1869 under that arrangement is completed as it is likely to be. Where there are no returns from Assessors, the deficiencies have been supplied by estimates. The present Deputy Special Commissioner of Customs has stopped the work, not seeming to attach much importance to it, and is in no way responsible for the results. The recapitulation of the population of the United States and Territories for the year 1868, as made up through the means above stated, is as follows:

White population of the States, 33,291,081; colored 4,639,862; total, with the population of the District of Columbia and the Territories, is 38,422,995. The reported population of California includes Indians and Chinese. Main includes 500 Indians; Michigan includes about 4,000 Indians. Minnesota includes 8,000 Indians; Oregon includes 7,270 Indians, and 2,436 Chinese; Rhode Island also includes a few Indians. The reported and estimated population include 6,000 Indians and Chinese.—*Washington Correspondence of the New York Times, April 5th.*

The running time on the Pacific Railroad from New York to San Francisco, 3,353 miles, in six days seventeen and a half hours.

GENERAL NEWS.

In 23 State prisons in the United States there were in 1868 an aggregate of 10,835 prisoners. These cost the States the round sum of $1,566,989, and their earnings amounted to $1,002,680.

In and around New York city are sixty-two breweries, with an invested capital of $6,780,000, which make 306,000 gallons of lager for summer use, and about an equal number for winter.

Witchcraft is having a revival in Mexico, where women are hanged, shot and burned to death on suspicion, or flogged until their own children taking part in the infliction of the torture.

A railway tie of polished California laurel mounted on either end with solid silver accompanied by a spike of solid gold costing $200, was forwarded from San Francisco on Monday, to the end of the Central Pacific Railroad. It is the last tie, and was laid by Leland Stanford on Saturday least, thus completing the Pacific Railroad.

The Pacific Railroad was completed six years earlier than Congress required. It is 1,800 miles long and yet the whole of the immense structure has been built in three years and a half, and 1,680 miles of it since Jan. 1, 1866.

Memphis is shipping oil cake to Liverpool by way of New Orleans at the rate of 100 tons a week.

They still had sleighing on the 10th, at Bethel, Me., and have enjoyed it continuously for the last five months and twenty days.

General Terrill, late Adjutant General of the State of Indiana, was definitely determined upon by President Grant for the position of Third Assistant Postmaster General, in place of Hon. A. N. Zevely.

A TREMENDOUS BLAST.—Day before yesterday a block of granite ninety-five feet long, thirty-eight wide and thirty-one deep was raised at a single blast at the quarries of the Richmond Granite Company. Four hundred pounds of powder were used in the blast. The block of granite contained 111,910 cubic feet and weighed 9,326 tons, or 18,642,000 pounds. —*Richmond Examiner.*

A *Herald* Washington correspondent has had a long interview with Senator Sumner on the subject of the excitement created by his speech, in England. The Senator thinks there need be no apprehension of war, as both nations are too sensible for that. We noticed the fact that the English papers published no telegram reporting the rejection of the Alabama claims treaty, and thinks the dispatch to that effect was suppressed by the British Government. Mr. Motley will leave on the 19th, and, according to Mr. Sumner, he knows just what to do, and how to do it.

An anecdote is related in illustration of the evils resulting from not advertising one's business: A boy was sent from Groton to New London, Conn., one day last summer, with a bag of green corn to sell. He was gone all day, and returned with the bag unopened, which he dumped on the floor, saying: "There is your corn, go and sell it yourself—I can't. I've been all over New London with it, and nobody said anything about green corn. Two or three fellows asked me what I had in my bag, and I told them it was none of their business."

PRESERVING TIMBER.—To builders, gardeners, and others who employ home grown timber for fencing and other purposes, a correspondent in the London Gardener's *Chronicle* recommends a preventive of dry rot, which he says has been thoroughly tested by experiment. It consists in thoroughly soaking the timber for a short time in lime water. A pit or tank according to the extent or requirement, will answer the purpose, the lime being added to the water in the proportion of y-eight grains to the gallon. Timber which is prepared in this way is said to stand the weather remarkably well.

Indian Territory.

THE INDIAN RESERVATION—STRICT MEASURES—TREACHERY ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, April 29.

The *Republican* has a letter from Camp Witchita, Indian Territory, dated April 6th, which says that one hundred lodges of the Arapahoe Indians, under 'Roman Nose' and 'Little Big Mouth,' arrived on the 3d inst., and are only waiting the arrival of the Cheyennes to move in a body to the reserves north of the Red Fork of the Arkansas. The 6th infantry constitute a permanant garrison at this post. The 10th cavalry camp around the borders of the reservation, ready to pounce on any body of Indians who stand outside the limits prescribed. The Indians that have refused to come in on any terms are committing depredations on the border and have killed three men within the past three weeks. These here, while they appear to desire peace, and are profuse in their promises of future good conduct, are only waiting for grass to fatten their horses and issue their goods, when the western frontiers of Kansas, and the northern counties of Texas will be again the scene of their butcheries.

COTTON MILLS.—The cotton mills in the United States are 6527 in number running 7,585,082 spindles, and consuming 417,367,771 pounds of cotton per annum. This gives to each mill an average of 1162 spindles, and a consumption of 63,945 pounds of cotton per annum. The statistics, arranged according to the great geograpical divisions of the country, are as follows:—Northern States, 6441 mills, running 7,359,020 spindles, consuming 385,952,021 pounds of cotton annually. Southern States, 86 mills, running 226,062 spindles, consuming 32,418,750 pounds of cotton annually. This gives to each of the mills in the Northern States an average of 1142 spindles, and an annual consumption of 59,921 pounds of cotton, and each of the mills in the Southern States an average of 2628 spindles, and an annual consumption of 365,299 pounds of cotton. The mills in the Southern States, it will be perceived, are large establishments.—*Wil. Star.*

We give below a correct list of bankrupts of the 5th Congressional District who have been discharged. Those who have not received their certificates can do so by calling at the office of Mr. Keogh, in Greensboro.

Randolph County.—Noah Ridge, Wm. M. Miller, Hugh McCain, Jr., R. M. Stimson, Thomas A. Barker, George W. Dorsett, Micajah Henley, Jesse H. Miller, Emsley Carter, Mebane Hinshaw, Nixon Henley, Wm. F. Lane, Stephen J. Hobson.

Davidson County.—John P. Mabry, John A. March, Uriah Ingram, John R. Keen, William A. Hannah, Randal Bodenhammer, Troy Glasscock.

Stokes County.—Rufus H. Massey.

Forsythe County.—John L. Johnson.

Alamance County.—Jos. S. Thompson, George Steel, William M. Jones, Robert Hanner, Thomas T. Tourner, Wm. H. Faucette, Thomas G. McLean.

Guilford County.—R. W. Kernodle, Robert Wharton, John A. Mebane, J. C. Rankin, Wm. W. Rankin, R. K. Denny, A. Rankin, Simeon R. Clapp, David Coble, Martin C. Dixon, William E. Edwards, William S. Clark, James W. Albright, Alfred Maxwell, Martin Bartley, James R. Mendenhall, James Sloan, Robert M. Sloan, John Sloan, Charles Westbrook, George W. Albright, Moses Keggie, Jesse B. Holmes, Calvin McCulloch, Joseph Hildesheimer, A. B. Chapin, David McKnight, Jackson Scales, Thomas S. Black, Marshal S. Black, Richard Sterling, Nath G. Dobbs, Milton Murphy, William Pritchett, Webb Pritchett, Newton H. Parker.

Rockingham County.—John Strong, B. F. Foy, Jas. A. Allen, W. M. Ellington, W. H. Foy, H. L. Patrick, J. W. Jones, Rawley G. Johnson, James M. Grogen, Hervey Moore, James H. Hall, John Y. McCullum, M. Spriggins, James A. Jones, Jas. M. Kallum, T. W. Patterson, Thomas Price, Jos. H. Caldwell, Alfred Saunders, James M. Jones, Daniel H. Mosely, J. D. Ellington, Milton Stamps, Charles Hamlin, Pinckney C. Hands, W. F. Dalton, Wm S. Allen, Elijah Thompson, Pleasant Hopkins, Wm. J. Turner, A. H. Barnes, David M. Osborne, Hugh L. Guerrant, M. P. Hopkins

Person County.—Chesley Hamlin, J. W. Hunt, John King, Jas. T. Sergeant, W. S. Holloway, R. W. Sergeant, Henry Tapp, Ruffin Woody, James A Bailey, Wm. T. Noell, Jas. W. Fetherston, Absalom Barnett, John L. Harris, D. T. Walker, Jesse Monday, A. A. Loftice, Simeon Meadows, John W. Philpott, G. H. Loy, Joel Swaney, Jesse Chambers, Monroe D. C. Bumpass, Frank Day, William Moore, John W. Pearce, Robert Holloway.

Caswell County.—John W. Minns, Jr., Wm. B. Bowe, Jarvis Frieu, William H. Holderness, M. W. Norfleet.

The Springfield Mass., *Republican* says Charles Morgan, of Pittsfield, has a cow in the habit of giving milk so rich in quality that from the cream of one quart five ounces of butter are made, or over a pound of butter to each gallon of milk, and the quality is fully equal to the quantity. She gives 24 quarts daily on the best of feed, and requires to be milked three times a day. Allowing a pound of butter to each gallon of milk, and 300 milking days in a year, she produces 1,800 pounds of butter, worth, at moderate prices, $900.

A quantity of Japanese articles, being presents for President Grant, arrived in San Francisco by the steamer Great Republic, on the 27th ult., and were forwarded overland to Washington. The presents consist of a Japanese coat of mail, a dozen of Japanese silken robes, and a variety of crockery ware and laquered boxes. As the Constitution prohibits officers of this Republic from accepting presents from foreign princes or potentates, these articles will probably grace a show case in the halls of the United States Patent Office, or be donated to some charity fair.

Senor Lemos, the representative of the Cuban insurgents, who has been in Washington presenting the claims of the islanders before our government, gives the following statistics, said to be prepared from official records. The amount of trade carried on in the island at present is over $170,000,000 per annum. In 1862, the production of the island was $206,000,000; taxes paid in, $37,750,000; imports, $57,400,000; exports, $43,400,500. The rural wealth was then estimated at $381,000,000; wealth of towns, $170,000,000; industrial and commercial wealth, $774,000,000. The Spanish population, including the army, was 150,000; Cuban white population, 750,000. Of these 325,000 were women and 215,000 old people and children, leaving 210,000 able for the army. The negro population was 600,000, from which 50,000 men may be taken for the field. This he claims as a low estimate. It will be seen, however, that it gives them 250,000 men for the army. The productions in 1862, were—sugar, $62,000,000; tobacco, $30,000,000; other items, $37,000,000; total, $129,000,000.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.—A correspondent of the *Practical Farmer* writes: I have known many men and women, who farm various causes had become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the blanched foot stalks of celery leaves as a salad, they became as strong and steady in limb as other people.

I have known others so very nervous that the least annoyance put them in a state of agitation, and they were almost in constant perplexity and fear, who were also effectually cured by a daily moderate use of blanched celery as a salad atmeal times. I have known others cured by using celery for palpitation of the heart. Everybody engaged in labor weakening to the nerves, should use celery daily in season, and onions in its stead when not in season.

The *Agricultural Gazette* estimates the annual consumption of wheat in the United Kingdom at 20,000,000 of quarters—it may be a million more—and states the average yield per acre, throughout the kingdom, at 27 bushels. An English quarter is eight bushels.

MANASSAH JUNCTION.—When General Lee surrendered at Appamattox Court House, April 8th 1865, there was not a house standing at Manassas Junction. Now we have thirty or more neat dwellings, two good hotels, three stores, wheelwrights, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinners, shoemakers, painters and other shops. One steam mill, a sumac establishment, Adams' Express office, and a telegraph office. We have also three schools, two white and one colored, and will soon have a very neat Methodist Episcopal Church. We have also among us several good physicians, lawyers and dentists. On the suburbs of the village, Mr. Christian Mathis is erecting a splendid mansion, containing all the modern improvements. He is a thorough horticulturist, and intends devoting his time and means in that direction. We welcome among us all of the same spirit and enterprise of Mr. Mathis. —*Manassas Gazette.*

The germs of scarlet fever will remain for months in blankets, and in articles of clothing which are laid away without being cleansed. In the London *Lancet* a case is mentioned where new blankets having been infected by scarlet fever, were put away uncleansed in a wardrobe. Fourteen months afterwards, the mistress of the house had these blankets taken out and put upon her own bed; in a few days she took the fever and died.

MARINE LOSSES.—The marine losses for April, amount to thirty five vessels, of which one was a steamer, three were ships, three barks, twelve brigs, and sixteen schooners. Of these vessels two were burned, two sunk after collision, one foundered, four were abandoned, and six are missing, supposed to be lost. The value of these thirty-five vessels and their cargoes is estimated at $993,200. The total losses for the first four months of 1869 amount to 134 vessels, valued, with their cargoes at $624,600. The list includes only American vessels and vessels of foreign nations bound to or from a port in the United States.—*Wilmington Star.*

NEGRO MORTALITY.—The population of Charleston is estimated at 40,000 souls, 20,000 whites and 20,000 negroes. The mortuary statistics for 1869 show that the number of whites who died was 390, or one out of every fifty-one, and of colored persons 818, or one out of every twenty-four.

These statistics tell a fearful tale. The percentage of deaths among the whites is little less than two, while the negroes lose over four per cent. of their population. And yet it is precisely what all thinking men have expected and predicted. Three-fourths of the negroes who congregate in the cities have no regular employment, and consequently thousands of them live in squalor and wretchedness. All of them cannot be policemen, or Congressmen, or inspectors. Consequently thousands of them flock to the city to—die.

We advise the colored people to rely on the rural districts for a support. The cities are overflowed now.—*Wilmington Star.*

IMMIGRATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—We are always glad to welcome German and Norwegian immigrants to this country. And for one especial reason, among others—that they do not insist on remaining in our great Atlantic cities, but largely go to the virgin soil of the West and South. This Spring the German immigration promises to be larger than ever before. On Monday some six hundred arrived at Boston from Liverpool, bound to Virginia and Minnesota. Each colony numbered about three hundred persons, and they have come furnished with a variety of comfort and conveniences and an amount of luggage, which indicate their connection with the well-to-do classes of their native land. They are also accompanied by intelligent agents, who will attend them to their respective settlements, and see that they are not defrauded by land-sharks, who invade every step of the newly-arrived foreign immigrants.—*Boston Traveller.*

American silks are manufactured at Patterson, N. J., at Northampton, Mass., by the Oneida Community in New York, and at Mansfield, Conn. These works are mostly engaged in making sewing silk and twist from foreign cocoons. There are extensive works for the manufacture of dress silks at South Manchester and Hartford, Conn. In California a little has been done in the manufacture of black silks from native cocoons, and more is expected; but the manufacture is still in its infancy.

FIRE LOSSES.—The losses by fire in the United States during April, 1869, where the property destroyed was valued at $20,000 and upwards, are reported to run up to $2,880,000, against $2,890,000 in April, 1868. The losses during the first three months of 1869, respectively, are estimated as follows:—January, $3,234,000; February, $2,837,000; March, $2,892,000. The total for the first four months is $12,703,000, or $158,583 a day.

Lien of Execution.

We informed our readers, lately, that hereafter a tax list is to be exactly like an execution or *fieri facias* against the tax payer. We argued, therefore, that it will not be safe to buy any real or personal property without seeing the taxes paid.

We now discover another change of the laws which puts a different aspect ont his matter.

An act has lately been passed, *to take effect from its ratification*, which provides that, after such ratification, a *fi. fa.* does not bind *personal property* from its teste as heretofore, *but only from actual levy on property.*

As many of our creditor class are racing after the fugitive property of the debtor class, we foresee numerous disputes on account of this law.

Debtors will sell their personal property as soon as they learn an execution against them has been obtained, and the Sheriff who lets a horse or a cow slip through his fingers, will have to watch sharp to keep from being liable for negligence or delay.

Hereafter it will be safe to buy personal property at any time before levy by an officer, or seizure for taxes.—*Sentinel.*

TEA CULTURE IN TENNESSEE.

WHAT YOUNG HYSON IS DOING IN THE SOUTH.

[From the Knoxville Press and Herald, March 16.

The New York *Tribune*, in a late editorial article commented upon the fact, published in this journal a few weeks since, that tea, equal in flavor to Young Hyson, had been successfully cultivated near this city. The editor of the *Tribune* demonstrated the vast influence which the success of the tea culture in the South would have upon the development of our southern internal resources, and urged that all the information connected with its culture should be laid before the public. That the interest, which has succeeded the announcement of the successful cultivation of this important article of commerce, may be enhanced, and to the end that some practical benefit to the industrial interests of the country may be derived from a more general discussion of the subject, we visited the farm of Captain James Campbe l, some ten miles from Knoxville, where the tea plant has been in successful cultivation for ten years.

We learned that the plants had been distributed through the Agricultural department in Washington, about the year 1858. Hon. Horace Maynard, member of Congress for this district, received a few of the plants, and mailed them to Capt. Campbell. This gentleman has fully tested their adaptedness to our genial climate, and has succeeded beyond his most sanguine expectations.

The plant is a deep evergreen shrub, and attains at its full development, about five feet in height. It is hardy and needs no protection from frosts. It bears an abundant crop, with beautiful fragrant flowers in October. The following season it matures a seed, somewhat resembling the seed of our native hazel, and which grows as readily.

Capt. Campbell informs us that he has cultivated merely a small number of the plants, or, as he expressed it, "just enough to keep the family in tea." At his suggestion we drank a cup of the tea, and confess our surprise at its fragrance. In our judgment, the tea raised by Capt. Campbell is fully equal to Young Hyson.

The vigor and hardiness of the tea plant and its adaptedness to the climate of East Tennessee, have been fully tested, with a perfectly satisfactory result.

In the article of the *Tribune* previously alluded to, the writer says: "We wish to grow tea because we have a climate substantially identical with that in which the tea we now drink is grown in China or Japan. And we have every reason to believe that tea, after a few years of trial and experiment, would be grown here far cheaper than we now obtain it."

A correspondent of the *Tribune* propounds the following query to the editor:

"If your plan of raising tea in this country should prove successful, and the South supply the tea consumed in this country, would not the government lose the amount it now receives from duties on tea?

The *Tribune* editor hastens to take up the cudgel in behalf of the development of our industrial interest. The correspondent's query is, of course, the ultra free tradeism carried to its most farcical limit. In answer to the question, we are treated with a resume of the moderate or rather modernized protective doctrines of the *Tribune*, an extract from which will suffice. The editor says:

"If we had utterly prohibited since 1789, the importation of iron and steel, we have no doubt that our aggregate revenue from customs would have been greater than they have been; because our people would have been far richer, and thus would have imported far more of tax paying products. And now, were we to grow all our own tea henceforth, our loss of revenue on that article, would be made up by the increased importation of other articles consequent on the increase of our general resources. We could have bought more foreign produce, because able to pay for more, just as Massachusetts has always consumed a larger aggregate of duty-paying imports than Virginia. Believing in a moderate and sensible tariff, which will inure to the benefit of the farmer, the artisan and the laborer, as well as to the advantage of the capitalists and corporations, we agree for once with Horace Greeley, in the belief that tea can be, and ought to be, cultivated extensively, in Tennessee and the other southern States, having climates that will permit of its successful culture."

New Laws.

Hereafter it is made by law the duty of the Solicitors of the State to keep a complete record of all cases tried by them, and to make semi-annual reports, on oath to the Attorney-General, giving,

1. The name of the party, and the county where indicted,

2. The offence, when and where tried, and before what Judge.

3. The verdict, sentence, appeal or acquittal.

4. In case *nol. prosequi* is entered, a statement of the reason therefor.

The report shall be made, on oath, by the Solicitor, and approved by the Judge of the District.

The Superintendent of Public Works is hereafter to represent the State in person or by proxy in meeting of all corporations in which the State has an interest. Heretofore the Governor, with the approbation of the Board of Internal Improvements, had this power.

The Superintendent of Public Works is to report to the General Assembly, at every session, the condition and operations of every Railroad in the State. And all Railroad Companies, whether the State is a Stockholder or not, must report to him, annually, full particulars in regard to their operation and management, which reports are to be submitted, by him, to the General Assembly.—*Sentinel.*

An elm with a trunk measuring seven feet in diameter, two feet from the ground and three feet sixty feet from the ground, was recently cut down in Vermont. It was about 300 years old, and made 36 cord of wood.

The Fools not all Dead.

For a week or two past we have had a case in Court in New York illustrating clearly the fact that the fools are not all dead.

A man by the name of Mumler was arrested on a charge of swindling the public, by professing to take photographs of departed spirits. He claimed to be able to produce with the portrait of the sitter the likeness of any deceased friend, and this would be made to appear on the plate, dimly, indeed as becometh a spirit, but easily recognized as the image of the dear departed.

The man Mumler had no difficulty in bringing up a troop of witnesses to swear that they had seen on his plates the spirits of their departed friends, of whom no picture was in existence until Mumler made it. Others had watched him closely, and knew for certain there was no trick about it. Judge Edmonds actually came forward in defence of this miserable humbug, and, with all sincerity, gave his opinion that spirits do appear in shape, and might cast a shadow on photographic plates. Only a short time before, a spirit had appeared to him in the Court-room, and imparted to him valuable information. Men whose names are well known in Wall street professed entire satisfaction with the spirit-pictures Mumlar makes for them, and their full belief in the the theory that spirits do come and present themselves to the faithful.

Then the prosecution introduced witness after witness to prove that these pretended spirit pictures are easily produced by the aid of other pictures, surreptitiously exposed to the light and caught on the same plate with that which is taking the sitter. Mr. Bogardus, of Broadway, one of the best photographers in the city, testified that he could take the spiritual likeness of any one that any fool might ask for; he would use faded pictures, and the imagination would easily supply all lack of likeness. He had known persons to examine a picture of Henry Clay and declare it to be that of General Jackson, and *vice versa*; he had known persons to examine a perfect picture of a relative, and declare it bore no resemblance whatever to the original; knew of one case especially, where a lady desired to purchase from his gallery a picture which she declared was that of her child, whereas it was the picture of a child whom she had never seen. Exhibits were shown to Mr. Bogardus of purported ghost-pictures taken by Mumler, on which, he said, the pretended ghosts were produced by mechanical means; the reason for this opinion was that the shadows were on opposite sides of the picture, showing that the ghost form was not taken at the same time as the sitter's was; as to other exhibitions, he testified that the ghost forms could not have been taken in front of the camera when they were impressed on the sensative plate; they must have been prepared on another plate, and then transferred to the picture containing the figure of the sitter.

Other photographers appeared in Court, and showed how the pictures were readily made by natural means, and how easy it is to impose upon the credulity of that simpleminded class of people who are deluded into Spiritualism.

The charge was dismissed by Judge Dowling. He did not think the prosecution had made out their case. It would be very strange indeed, if any fraud or humbug could be brought to justice and punishment in a New York court. Besides, if people are such fools as to pay their money for pictures of departed spirits, why should our courts interfere to prevent them? Many people spend their money qite as foolishly, and lawfully too.

N. Y. Observer.

A Venerable Pedestrian--An Old Settler to walk from San Francisco to New York.

We are informed that Mr. Francis Crosby, an old gentleman 79 years of age, intends to make an overland trip from San Francisco to New York on foot, starting from the plaza on the 15th inst. To most men of such an age a walk of three thousand miles would seem an impossibility. But to one like him, who came to this State as a hunter and trapper as early as 1830, and has spent more than a quarter of a century among the Indian tribes of California and Arizona, such a feat is but an ordinary occupation.

Though having lived beyond the "three score years and ten" allotted as the life of man, old Crosby is younger, physically, than most men of forty, and is a frontiersman whose exploits furnish the material for song and story. Tall, and as straight as a hickory sapling, standing five feet eleven inches in his moccasins, every limb perfect in symmetry, a handsome, full face, bronzed by exposure, with a bright, clear blue eye, which speaks of benevolence and determination, his hair and beard white as the snows that crest the Sierra Nevadas, full and flowing over his breast and shoulders, he forms a picture such as an artist would qe pleased to study. Such is the man who intends to make the trip overland without using railroads or steamboats.

Speaking the language of most of the Indians that dwell on the Plains, he says he needs no stores to supply his wants, as the Indians never molest those who treat them fairly. Mr. Crosby informs us that in the Spring of 1830, he trapped for beaver on the Yuba, near the site of the present city of Marysville. At that time the whole country was full of Indians and game of all descriptions, and California was the finest country in the world for the hunter and the trapper. The old gentleman, who has arrived within a few days from Arizona—where he has lived for nearly twenty years—thinks California has changed since he last saw it. He will find before he reaches the end of his journey, that the whole world has changed since he left New York, his native city, nearly half a century ago—before steamboats, railroads, or telegraphs were known. He will be a living Rip Van Winkle among the New Yorkers, if he makes the trip successfully.

Scientific men say that the time of the diurnal revolution of the earth is gradually being shortened on account of the shrinkage of the earth by cooling in the interior.

REVENUE DECISIONS.—David A. Jenkins Esq., Public Treasurer, has made the following Decisions on the Revenue act passed by the General Assembly at its last session.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Raleigh, May 5th, 1869.

WM. M. BALDWIN, Esq., Assessor,
Whiteville, N. C.:

Yours of April 29th, received and I reply to your question *seriatim.*

1. The proviso of the paragraph 5, Sec. 14, of the act to collect Revenue, &c., is express that no more than $200 in behalf of any tax payer shall be exempt. *Two Hundred Dollars* worth of "arms for muster, meaning apparel for the use of the owner and his family, household and kitchen furniture, mechanical and agricultural impliments of mechanics and farmers, libraries and scientific instruments" are exempt *and no more.* Under this penalty "arms for muster and wearing apparel" are part of the $200 exemption.

2 Merchants pay tax in two ways: First, they pay an *ad valorem* tax on their property, no matter whether invested in merchandise or not, on hand first of April. Secondly, they pay for the privilege of carrying on business as merchants, *a license tax*, equal to one fifth of one per cent on the estimated amount of purchases. The merchant must list his property to the Assessor. He must pay his license tax directly to the Sheriff and account with him. The mode of doing the latter is pointed out in sec. 15, Schedule B.

No merchant ought to complain of this double mode of taxation. The tax on purchases is only one-fifth of one per cent, which is far less than it was in 1860, when it was one half of one per cent. It would be unconstitutional to exempt the merchant from the property tax. He does not pay on his net income derived from merchandizing, as the property from which it is derived is taxed. So keepers of billiard tables, &c., pay a property tax on the tables, &c., and a license tax for using them.

3. Under clause seven, section 12, all other personal property is taxed, which is not specially mentioned in the preceding paragraph. For example, billiard tables, playing cards, pistols, pleasure carriages, turpentine and whiskey stills, not affixed to the soil, &c. So merchandise of all kinds must be taxed *ad velorem* under this section, as it would be unconstitutional to exempt merchandize from the property tax. The tax "purchases" in schedule B is a license tax, and is for the privilege of carrying on the business.

4. In estimating income, that derived from property otherwise taxed cannot be estimated. Hence farmers pay no income tax, unless they have income from other sources than their farms.

You desire some illustration of paragraph 4, sec. 1, class 2, of schedule A. Take the case of a physician. He might deduct the expenses of keeping his horse, repairs of his buggy or other vehicle used in attending his patient, rent of his office, if he does not own it, hire of a servant, if necessary, to take care of his horse, the average wear and tear of his vehicle and team. He could not deduct the cost of his own food, or the hypotheticle value of his own time and labor. He is allowed $1000 for family expenses, if he expends that much, but no more. From the net income thus dorived must be deducted $500. (See sec 8, page 21.)

5. Lawyers are taxed on net income derived from their profession. Those commencing practice for the first time pay $15 for the privilege. They pay no other license tax.

6. I find no authority for assessors requiring a list of credits, when the debt exceeds the credits. If an Assessor suspects that a tax payer is under-estimating his credits, I think he has a right to cross examine him in order to get at the truth, and thus make him mention what credits he has. But you will notice that the taxpayer, in paragraph 5, section 12 of the act to collect Revenue, &c., is only bound to list the amount of his credits—not each credit in detail. That would, in many cases, be an interminable job.

Very Respectfully,
D. A. JENKINS.
Public Treasurer.

THE MARKETS

Corrected Weekly by E. A. Vogler
Wholesale and Retail Merchant.

SALEM, N. C., May 14, 1869.

Bacon, 18 to 20 cts.
Beeswax, 37 cents
Beef, 7 for fore and 8 for hindquarter.
Butter, 25 cents per lb.
Coffee. 25 @ 30 cts, according to quality.
Cotton Yarns, $2 15 retail, 2 00 wholesale.
Cotton Sheetings. 15 cts, by the bale, bolt 16, 17 cts. single yard.
Candles, tallow, 25 cents per pound.
" *adamantine*, 30 cts. "
Chickens. 00 to 20 cents.
Eggs, 10 to 00 cents per dozen
Flaxseed, $0 00 to 1 75 for 56 pounds.
CORN, 80
FLOUR, $5 to 5½ per 100 pounds.
Dried Fruit,
Feathers 50 cents. per lb.
Hay, 50 cents per hundred lbs.
Iron. Bar, 6½, a 7. Castings, 9 a 10 per lb.
Lard, 20 cents.
Leather, Sole, 35 to 40 cents.
Molasses, Cuba, 85 cts. per gal.
Sorghum, 50 cts.
Nails, 8 cents per lb; 7 by the keg.
Peas, per bushel 80.
Potatoes, Irish, $1.00 per bushel.
Rags, 4 cents.
Rye, 90 cents per bushel.
Sugars, Brown, 16½ to 20 cents. White 20 to 23 cents.
Salt, Good Liverpool, $3 25 per Sack.
WHEAT, for 60 lbs., $1 75 to $2 00.
Cheese, 25 cents per pound
Oats, 50 a 60 cts per bush. Sheaf 25 c. per doz.
Powder, 15 cents by the quarter; 50 cents by the pound.
Rice, 15 cents per lb
Crushed 25, pulverized, 25, "
Veal, 6 @ 7 cents per lb.
Mutton, 6 @ 7 cents. "
Homemade Vinegar, 25 @ 30 cts. per gallon.
Malt Vinegar 60 cts.

THE PSALMIST,
A POCKET EDITION at BLUM,S'

Real Estate Agency!

DO you wish to sell your land or other Real Estate property? If you do, apply to
HEGE BROTHERS.
30-3m.

JUST RECEIVED
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A SECOND-HAND
THRESHING MACHINE.
Enquire at this Office.
May 7-29-3t.pd.

First in the Market!!

A VERY ELEGANT STOCK OF

NEW GOODS,

combining the Beautiful, the Fashionable, and the Useful,
Just Received
and opened for sale at

PATTERSON & CO'S.

OWING to unusually heavy sales, the past Fall and Winter, we have been compelled to replenish our stock earlier than heretofore. Believing that our efforts to please a large and growing custom, have been fully appreciated, we have purchased a stock of

GOODS FOR THE SPRING TRADE,

which we are sure will meet the wants of those who may favor us with a call.

Our line of DRESS GOODS cannot be excelled, and will be found to contain the latest styles of all the different makes of

PRINTS, SPRING DELAINES,
MUSLINS, MOZAMBIQUES,
GINGHAMS, LAWNS,
TRAVELLING GOODS, &c., &c.

In the way of

NOTIONS

we present a variety, such as

Hoop Skirts, Gloves and Hosiery,
Breakfast Shawls, Perfumery,
Threads, Soaps,
Buttons, Handkerchiefs,
Trimmings, Fancy Articles.

Our stock of

HATS

is full, comprising Men's and Boy's Wool, Fur, and Straw, in great variety. Several new styles are introduced that cannot fail to please the most fastidious.

We keep constantly on hand an assortment of the celebrated

Thomasville, (*Shelly Bro. & Co.,*)

PEGGED SHOES, for Men's, Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

And in our new stock can be found
GENT'S FINE SEWED SHOES,
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For Ladies desiring the very best and neatest shoes made, we have brought expressly a lot of Miles' Celebrated Gaiters.

We offer the usual assortment of

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We buy of the most reliable houses, and can supply the very best

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Madder, Dye-Stuffs,
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Our Stock of

GLASS & QUEENSWARE

is very attractive, both in quality and price.

We keep also a well selected stock of

STATIONERY,

suitable for our customers. Of

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we have an excellent variety:

We offer Mill-Saws, Hand-Saws, Spades, Shovels, Forks, (both Hay and Garden,) Hoes, Axes, Chains, Springs and Axles, Carriage Hardware and Trimmings; Files, Knives, of every description; Shoemaker's Tools, Hammers, Wire, Tacks, &c., &c.

Also a complete stock of FARMERS' AND BLACKSMITH'S IRON, rolled and hammered; Stoves, Hollow-ware, Nails, Grindstones, &c. In

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we cannot be excelled. We have all grades of ***SUGARS and COFFEES,*** and the very best ***CUBA MOLASSES.***

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Fresh and Pure Articles for Sale.

RIO, Laguira, and Java *Coffee.*—Brown, Clarified, Crushed, and Granulated *Sugars.*—Green, Black and Mixed *Tea.*—Baker's Chocolate, Essence of Coffee, Sorghum, Cuba Molasses, Sugar House Syrup, Golden and Amber Drip Syrups.—West's No. 1 Kerosene Oil.—Pure Cider Vinegar, (no pummace about this.) Salt,—Sugar Cured Hams,—Bacon, Cheese, Lard,—Mackerel, in kits, barrels, or by the pound.—Soda, Sugar, Butter and Lemon Crackers,—Egg Cream Biscuit, by box, barrel or pound.—Spices, all kinds,—Candy, by package or small.—Fruits, Cigars, Nuts, Snuff, Concentrated Lye,—Pickles and Sardines, best in market.—Flour, by barrel, bag or small—Meal, Corn, Peas, Beans.—Table Salt, Rice, Currants, Citron, Flavoring Extracts,—Brandy Peaches, Adamantine, Tallow, and Hotel Candles,—Powder, Shot, Caps,—Cream Tarter,—Pearl Barley, Landreth's Garden Seeds.—Toilet, Rosin, Caststeele and Olive Soaps,—Fishing Tackle—Fancy Goods.—Cove Oysters, Lobsters.—Pine Apple in Syrup.—Gelatine, a new article for making Jelly in a few minutes.—Sauces and Condiments, of all kinds.—Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.—Starch, Indigo, Madder, Bluing, Extract Logwood, Oils and Dyestuffs.

B. F. CROSLAND.
Salem, April, 16, 1869. 26-3m

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Wm. & Ed. Peterson

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A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

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April 30, 1869. 28-1y.

THE COSMIC DIAL.

With a rotating central dial, on our beautiful chart of the Northern Hemisphere, the present time may be obtained all around the earth; with the difference in time between any two points East or West. It may be set at any time. It is a necessity in the school room, illustrating equation of time at a glance. Price by mail, $1. Address W. H. Gardner, Editor *State League*, Syracuse, N. Y.

Any paper is at liberty to publish the above to the amount of ten dollars, taking dials in payment.

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Letter Files—a book to preserve your letters received.
Mourning Paper and Envelopes.
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A lot of ready made COFFINS they still continue to keep on hand, made of Cherry, Birch, Walnut and Poplar, to suit all, and which they warrant will give satisfaction.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to them, they hope to merit a continuance of the same.

Interest charged on all accounts after six months.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 8th, 1869.

CAUTION! We desire to warn the dealers in and consumers of snuff generally, that since the war, certain tobacco manufacturers, being unable to find a market for their snuffs, felt themselves obliged to counterfeit the general appearance of our packages, and imitate our Trade Marks, so that a close inspection is necessary to detect the spurious article from the genuine, and others going so far as to assert that "Lorillard's Snuff is no longer made."

In making this publication we desire to warn the public against the impositions practiced upon them; as they are the losers thereby.—It will be found upon comparison that Lorillard's Snuff is "far ahead" of all others, being made of the best stock, after an original and secret process known only to ourselves, besides possessing great age, strength and pungency, and is warranted not to contain any dangerous or deleterious substances, which cannot be said of the many worthless articles put on sale by others. The best is the cheapest in the end. A circular will always be mailed on application.

In ordering please specify If Salt Snuff (High Toast,) or Fresh Snuff, (Extra Scotch) is desired. **P. LORILLARD, New York.**

March 19 22- m.

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A LARGE LOT OF COOK STOVE of the very latest designs and patterns, and at reduced prices, at

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Anybody wanting a Cook Stove, will be well paid for calling and examining these stoves before buying.

Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869.

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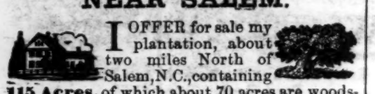

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There is a comfortable Dwelling-house, a good Orchard and Meadow on the premises.

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Salem, N. C., April 2, 1869.

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Salem, N. C., March 26, 1869. 23–tf

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Feb. 13, 1868. –25.

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Feb. 20, 1868 26–

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Salem N. C. March 5–1m.

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Feb. 7, 1868. 24–tf

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Salem, N. C., Aug. 1867.

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